

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be dusty, with easterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's maximum temperatures: Amman 27, Aqaba 33, Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

hatcher says 'no' to changes

LONDON, Oct. 16 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused today to pressure within her Conservative Party to change economic policies and a predicted decline was not inevitable.

romyko to meet aig in January

OSCO, Oct. 16 (R) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig for talks next January, the new U.S. ambassador Moscow said today.

Lebanese rightists blow up house in U.N. zone

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (R) — Right-Lebanese militiamen supported by Israeli troops penetrated a United Nations-controlled area of South Lebanon today and blew up a house, security sources said.

German priest killed to death

AVIV, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — A 14-year-old Düsseldorf priest was beaten and knifed to death Thursday night in a Jewish Jerusalem, in what was said to be a robbery.

O team leaves Moscow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (R) — A 10-member team left here today for Moscow to prepare for an official visit to the Soviet Union in late this month by Prime Minister Yasser Arafat.

Hanoi greets Arafat warmly



Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and large numbers of Vietnamese warmly welcome Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat who arrived in Hanoi Thursday for an official visit. (A.P. wirephoto)

Syrians reject Saudi peace plan

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — A high-ranking official of Syria's ruling Socialist Baath Party command was quoted today as saying the Syrian leadership has rejected Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd's plan for an Arab-Israeli peace in the Middle East.

U.S. to extend more arms to beef up Sudanese army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (R) — The United States plans to send more arms to Sudan before the end of the year to shore up its defenses against what is viewed as a growing Libyan threat, according to a senior Pentagon official.

Reagan optimistic on AWACS deal as senators criticise horse-trading

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (R) — President Reagan says he remains confident Congress will approve his plan to sell five advanced radar planes and other arms to Saudi Arabia, despite a second rebuttal yesterday.

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During the committee's closing debate Mr. Reagan telephoned one undecided senator, South Dakota Republican Larry Pressler, to assure him he will take into account the senator's wish that Israel be given extra radar jamming equipment if requested to counter the Saudi planes.

Mubarak takes up where Sadat left off

Cairo launches new crackdown on Muslim fundamentalist foes

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (R) — Egyptian security forces have made another nation-wide round-up of Muslim fundamentalists, informed sources said today. They reported that hundreds, probably thousands, of second ranking figures in the shadowy Islamic groups were being questioned.

Mubarak reassures Israel

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has reiterated to Israeli leaders Egypt's determination to pursue "peace" with Israel.

Syria denounces U.S. for AWACS in Egypt

DAMASCUS, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — The official Syrian press today denounced the dispatch of American AWACS radar planes to Egypt as an aggressive move against Libya.

Fierce battle rages in W. Sahara

RABAT, Oct. 16 (R) — Heavy fighting between some 2,000 Polisario guerrillas and Moroccan troops is going on around the Western Sahara garrison of Guelta Zemmur, where two Moroccan planes were downed by missiles on Tuesday, diplomatic sources said today.

Egyptian envoy urges U.S.-PLO talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (R) — Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal, has urged the Reagan administration to open talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to further peace efforts in the Middle East.

Dayan dies

TEL AVIV, Oct. 16 (R) — Israeli soldier-politician Moshe Dayan died tonight aged 66, Israel television said. The former army chief of staff, who had also served as Israel's foreign minister and defence minister, was rushed to hospital last night with heart trouble and placed into intensive care.



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Self in 10

World Food Day observed

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (J.T.) — Agriculture Minister Marwan al-Budayn stood in for His Majesty King Hussein yesterday in patronising a celebration of World Food Day at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Jordan.

News agencies' union board meeting put off

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (J.T.) — A meeting of the administrative board of the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA), which was scheduled to open here today, has been postponed, Mr. Yousef al-Leil, the director of the Jordan News Agency Petra, told the Jordan Times today.

Panels meet on draft waiver, projects bills

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council's social and educational committee on Thursday discussed a proposed amendment to the student military service law which would enable outstanding students to pursue their post-graduate studies.

Day of the White Cane stresses rights of blind

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (Petra) — Jordan has been able to achieve a great deal in safeguarding the civil rights of the blind, particularly in such matters as housing, education and rehabilitation, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the honorary president of the Friends of the Blind society, said yesterday.

Tank division marks 12th anniversary



AMMAN, Oct. 16 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, yesterday afternoon attended a celebration marking the third royal armoured division's 12th anniversary, held under the King's patronage. A formation from the division carried out a tactical exercise with live ammunition, with the participation of the Royal Jordanian Air Force. King Hussein distributed prizes and emps at the end of the celebration, which was also attended by Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the King's military secretary Mohammad Idris, Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and a number of senior army officers.

New arrangements put into effect for Palestinian pilgrims

AMMAN, Oct. 16 — Muslims from the territories occupied since 1948 who returned from pilgrimage to the revered sites in Saudi Arabia yesterday were taken straight from Amman Airport to a camp in the Jordan Valley.

Pilgrimage fatalities rise to 30

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (J.T.) — The number of Jordanians who died while performing the pilgrimage to Mecca this year has risen to 30, a spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs said Thursday.

Jerash Festival: a dream come to life

By Suzanne Zur'mut-Black Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — Only a few days are left before the Yarmouk University and other voluntary institutions and individuals realise their cherished dream: the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.



Dream of decades

The festival has featured for decades in the dreams of many private and public individuals, including two late prime ministers. But circumstances — natural and man-made — have conspired to foil earlier attempts.

The Yarmouk University Players rehearse for their performance of 'Antigone' in the South Theatre. The festival will also witness recitals of music and modern and folk poetry. After dark, feature films will be shown there.

A very colourful event will be staged at various sites around Jerash by about 100 participants from youth centres in the Irbid area. They will recreate a traditional Jordanian wedding — more of a happening than a play — written by Mr. Hasan Najji, produced by Miss Nariman Rusan and directed by Mr. Dalgamouni.

The opening on Wednesday evening by Her Majesty Queen Alia will take place in the oval Grand Forum, where the masses gathered for judicial and public business.



Young Jerash residents excitedly view the eight-page Jerash Festival 'ticket' (Photo by Suzanne Zur'mut-Black)

South Theatre, which consists of 32 tiers of seats and accommodates about 4,000 people, will stage the folk dancing at one time or another. Plays will also be staged throughout the celebrations.

The ticket, in both Arabic and English, also contains all three daily programmes, with descriptions of the events. Priced at JD 1, each ticket — valid for one day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. — provides admission to all functions. Children under eight are admitted free.

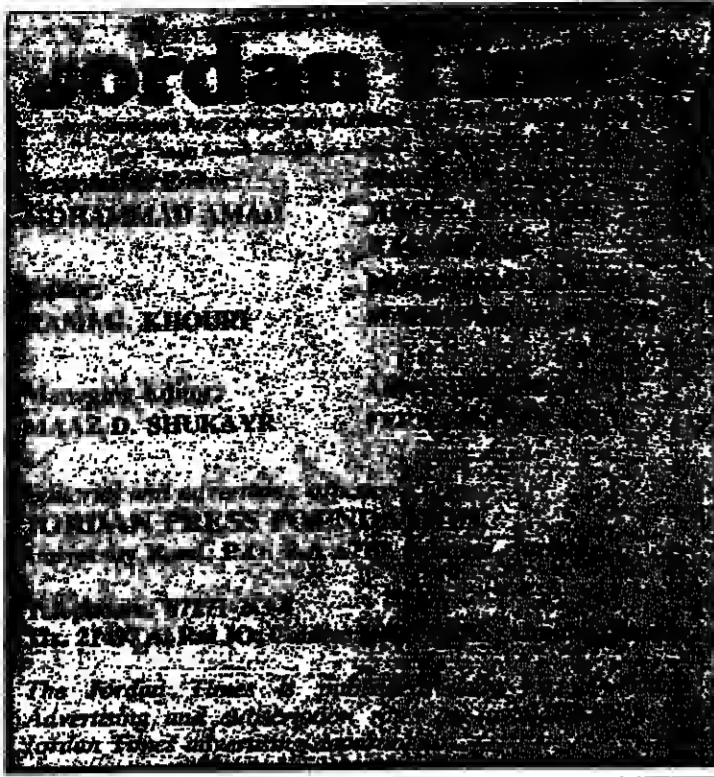
WHAT'S GOING ON

- Film**
 - The French Cultural Centre presents "Quelque Part Quelqu'un," (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m.
- Painting exhibitions**
 - By Yousef Baddawi at Holiday Inn Hotel.
 - By Munir Abu Al Ula Parraz at the Jordan Artists' Association Gallery.
- Book Exhibition**
 - The British Council presents a selection of recent British books on home management, food and nutrition, needlework and dressmaking, child care, secretarial and business studies.
- Church service**
 - Sunday, 8 a.m.: Holy Communion; and 12 noon, morning service at the Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./ Anglican/ Episcopal) near First Circle, Jabal Amman.




HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL
PRESENTS The **DUTCH WEEK**
AT **OKAZ RESTAURANT**
in Cooperation with KLM, AMSTEL & BOLS
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Nine faculty members with doctoral degrees in various fields are helping the chairman plan and run the events, along with seven university instructors and employees. Besides acting as advisers and organisers, they are involved in publicity, finances, play direction, coordinating student ushers and working on the site preparation.



BUSINESS HORIZON

Game of the giants

By Fahed Fanek

INTERNATIONAL Chamber of Commerce (ICC) held a roundtable discussions over the subject of "protectionism" which took place in Paris at the ICC headquarters on Oct. 1, 2.

International figures of businessmen, scholars and policy-makers, including representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC), Japan, USA and other countries took part in the discussions.

It is only natural to have the discussions dominated by the industrial powers; however, I was able to inject the following comments on behalf of the Jordanian business community:

"So far the discussions of this roundtable were dominated by the problems of, and conflict among, the economic giants, especially Japan and EEC.

"Allow me to say something about the problems of developing countries in facing the concept of international free trade, especially if the tariff is considered a major hindrance to free trade. Of course I don't need to dwell too much on the well-known concept of infant industry — which needs protection — at least for a limited period of time or until it matures. It goes without saying that local products in developing countries cannot compete fairly with the products of Japan, or for that matter, with the products of the EEC or the U.S. If European industrial community is today complaining from unfair competition, what would the underdeveloped industrialists ask for? To me they would be very liberal to call for a relative protection through substantial customs tariffs instead of demanding full banning of the importation of the kinds of commodities that are being produced locally.

"On the other hand I would like to point out that the proceeds of customs duties on imports form the major source of government revenue. The social and economic order (or disorder) in the underdeveloped countries make income tax a symbolic thing. Only five to six per cent of the treasury revenues are derived from direct income tax, while indirect tax of import duty is responsible for at least six times that much.

"Tariff on imports in developing countries is not a tool for protection only, but a major source of revenue to the government.

"As a matter of fact even local production is being taxed with certain duties payable at source unless the goods are exported, in which case they will be taxed in the importing country. In other words customs in developing countries is the equivalent of sales tax in the advanced countries, and is not hindering the flow of trade.

"Another indicator is that duty is being used as a way of redistributing income more fairly, for instance imported cars pay the highest customs duty, while cars are not being produced in most of the developing countries, which demonstrates another useful function of tariffs. The proceeds being used to the benefit of the poorer sectors of the community through free government services in education, health care, etc. which are made available to those who cannot afford buying cars.

"I can also add that developing countries need to save and invest a higher portion of their income by reducing consumption, and the duty on imports will help in this respect, while at the same time generating income to the government, which is more able to invest, especially in badly needed infrastructure.

"Therefore in the summing up of the discussions of this roundtable, I suggest that the management of the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC), make a provision for underdeveloped countries in order to appreciate the understanding of the other functions of tariff which are government revenue badly needed from the financial point of view, to redistribute income more fairly between the haves and the have-nots and to enhance saving and investment at the expense of consumption, especially in luxury commodities.

"Finally the dialogue between North and South should be enhanced and brought to a fruitful conclusion in order to have the economic relations among countries based on a more fair play."

Why Sadat committed suicide

By Nasserudin Nashashibi

LORD George Brown was one of the most brilliant British foreign ministers in the past thirty years. In 1972, Lord Brown went to Israel and met with former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir. They talked about Arabs, Jews and war and peace. Lord Brown was surprised when Mrs. Meir mentioned Jordan's late King Abdullah and former Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri Al Sa'id. She told him that Arabs need responsible officials who are realistic, logical and far sighted like those two statesmen so that peace might be achieved between Arabs and Jews.

Lord Brown interrupted her, saying: but instead of responding to the peace efforts of King Abdullah and Nuri Al Sa'id and helping them to establish honourable peace. The Jews ignored them and became intransigent in their impossible demands, violated the first and the second armistices, occupied Negev and western Galilee, refused Jordan a port on the Mediterranean, expelled the Palestinian Arabs to Jordan and put heavy demands and pressure on the Arabs which, consequently, led to the assassination of King Abdullah in 1951 and Nuri Al Sa'id in 1958.

Lord Brown looked into Golda Meir's face and added: you yourselves have killed King Abdullah first and Nuri Al Sa'id after him, and you have destroyed all hopes in peace in the Middle East.

The new victim

The other day another Israeli victim named Mohammad Anwar Sadat fell.

4 years ago, on the day before 'Eid Al Adha, the man went to Israel longing for peace. Instead of working to reach understanding with him, cooperate with his government and pay the required price which would in return satisfy him or Egypt's dignity, the Israelis became tigers and lions, became extremists, proceeded with conspiring and with belittling him and others, forged history, planted the occupied territories with settlements, disavowed the simplest codes of friendship and honour, and left Sadat to pay the price.

Israel, represented by its leaders Menachem Begin, Yosef Burg and Yitzhak Shamir, was responsible for his death. This responsibility is shared by a super power called the United States.

Anwar Sadat did not fall dead in a Cairo square few days ago. He fell dead the moment his private plane landed at Lod airport in Palestine.

He miscalculated and misjudged the cunning and treacher-

ous Israeli enemy; he did not understand the secret of the Jews; he did not realise their intentions; he did not read their history; he did not understand the reality of their ambitions nor did he perceive the dimensions of their goals and objectives; Coloured visions distracted him from the frightening content; Sadat's visit to Jerusalem was like one of Hitchcock's films so full of surprises that the hero continues to act without thinking of the grave results. He was the prey of Israeli propaganda which exploited his visit for Israel and not for Egypt.

whom he termed as friends. He ventured when he expelled the Soviet experts ten years ago. He ventured when he went to Jerusalem on a visit more reminiscent of Hitchcock's screenplays. He took the risk when he fell on America's lap and when he defied the Muslim Brotherhood organisation and the Copts. He took the risk when he defied the Arabs and resorted to Israel and the United States under the pretext of safeguarding his national dignity, Egypt's policy and the 7,000 years' civilisation.

History will say that Anwar Sadat fell as the victim of the blind pro-Israeli and anti-Arab American policy.

America might have given Sadat loans and arms but it did not give him the Arab rights which were usurped by Israel.

U.S. deception

The United States deceived the man when it said that the Arabs would support the Camp David agreement and that the issue — as Carter said — would not keep waiting for a number of days when Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the Palestinians would declare their joining the said agreements. It deceived him when it interpreted the articles of the Camp David agreement and facts of the Palestinian issue.

The United States deceived Sadat when it played the spectator when he was subjected to Israel's pressure, threats and continued demands to obtain Egyptian oil at the lowest prices and its asking for facilities in its own interest and for opening Egypt's doors to Israeli and products and trade under the title of normalising relations and serving the issue of peace. It deceived him when it refused to exert the slightest pressure on Israel not to declare the annexation of Jerusalem, stop the establishment of settlements, intransigence and exaggeration.

During the last four years of his life, Sadat sank in a series of treachery, conspiracies and intrigues by the American 'ally' and the Israeli 'ally'. When the storm struck, the yellow autumn leaf had but to fall on the ground.

Anwar Sadat made the grave mistake which was committed before him by dictators all over the world. He used to shout and fabricate slogans and tailor-cut events and come to believe in them in the end.

Sadat fell in the same trap in which every dictator and absolute ruler fell before him. Consequently, he believed that he was a genius; that he is unique in his age; that he is capable of making

history and men alike; that he is capable of isolating others with one possessing the ability to isolate him; that he is capable to curse others with no one possessing the ability to curse him; that Egypt is the only paradise of stability in the whole area; and that the Arabs, particularly their leaders, are all midgets, ignorant and trivial.

Arrogance killed him

A man's arrogance could kill him. The American press conspired with the Israeli and Egyptian press to kill Anwar Sadat by praising him so much and giving descriptions which are normally reserved for prophets and saints.

The fig leaf has fallen in the middle of Autumn. Questions by America and Israel began to be asked in malice and astonishment. Will Sadat's allies respect the Camp David agreement and abide by the rules of peace with Israel? But no one, American or Israeli, raised the question whether America or Israel will help Sadat's successors by giving them the usurped Arab rights which they did not give to Sadat, or by trying to cooperate with these new allies to find a positive solution — a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem. Israel could not recognise that its obstinacy and arrogance and deception of Sadat were the bullets which hit and killed him. It was these bullets alone which killed Sadat.

The word spread in the West European capitals during the last few days affirming that it was the United States itself which was responsible for killing the man which it has exploited and squeezed, and when his services were over, it ended him for good.

It is being directly and indirectly said that it was the United States which assassinated its ally in order to implement a special political strategic design which will be revealed in the near future.

History will say: the Arabism of Egypt is stronger and deeper than Camp David and will outlive the dirty period in which Egypt lived under Sadat. History will say the bullying a superpower for the benefit of another superpower can only serve the devil. History will say that insulting the Arabs and Muslims can only serve the enemy. History will also say that driving wedges in the Arab ranks is an unforgivable crime and that the Almighty God is capable of punishment.

Who then killed Anwar Sadat? He was killed by the United States and Israel together. Anwar Sadat has killed Anwar Sadat by committing suicide by his own free will. This is the answer.

— From Al Anbal

Continuing intimidation

THE UNITED STATES. Egypt and Sudan are planning to hold joint military exercises in Egypt as a show of strength in the face of what they allege is Soviet-inspired Libyan adventurism in the area. Egypt has declared an alert on the Libyan border, and has also sent anti-aircraft batteries to reinforce Sudanese army units which are supposed to protect their borders from an assumed Libyan invasion by crossing the Chadian border with Sudan. The United States has sent two AWACS planes, similar to those the Reagan administration wants to sell to Saudi Arabia, on an open-ended mission to Egypt; these planes, manned by American pilots and technicians, have gone into action already and are reported to be monitoring Libya's borders with Sudan and Egypt. Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has unequivocally declared that he will be sending 600 suicide commandos into Libya, as well as inciting Sudanese expatriate workers there to carry out sabotage activities and wage secret battles against that country and its government.

Judging by highlighted reports in the Western media about all these activities and events, and by the fact that even respected institutions are already counting the numbers of tanks and guns each of three neighbouring Arab countries has, we are in to witness an eruption of a war between a military alliance of Egypt and Sudan, supported by the American military equipment, on the one hand and Libya on the other.

That the United States has gone a long way in fuelling tensions — not only by taking extreme views of the situation in this part of the world but also by stepping up massive supplies of military hardware, including the AWACS, to Egypt and Sudan — is an undisputable fact. We know that American officials have somehow called for restraint, but we also know that the United States has once before intimidated Libya when its navy fighters shot down two of that country's planes over the Gulf of Sidra. Needless to say that the U.S. has not changed its policy of carrying it to the limit with the much smaller country than itself, and that the mighty superpower may now be trying to use other countries for the same purpose. Considering the prevailing political climate in the area as such, especially after the departure from the political scene of Anwar Sadat, the U.S. may well be trying to fuel tension to a point where it can further strengthen its foothold in the Middle East and Africa.

Whether a war will actually erupt is a question that we can not answer with any certainty. But we can be sure that it would be in nobody's interest, especially those of the three Arab countries, if such a war were to take place — now or at any time.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Israeli-Nazi equation

AL RA'I: Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was not the only European leader to equate Israel with Nazism. British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington also said that the Israeli practices in the occupied territories represent what Nazism used to do in Europe. The Israeli newspaper Jerusalem Post reported. Whether what the Jerusalem Post said is just a piece of news or a beginning of a campaign against the British foreign minister, the fact remains that the Israeli "Nazi" practices have begun to remind the Europeans of the German ones during World War II.

The Europeans have come to realise that Israel is not the docile lamb Zionism made them believe it to be during the past thirty years. The Europeans, who sacrificed millions of people to save world civilisation, should realise the dangers Zionist Nazism pose to human civilisation now; or do they still consider the Arab confrontation of this impending danger as a "local conflict", which they do not expect to undermine the world's civilisation?

Although the Europeans have not adopted a far-sighted stand after this revelation about the Zionist Nazism, they still consider what happened as an Arab-Israeli conflict. This is what happened forty years ago when the European view underestimated the dangers of Nazism.

Nowadays Israel is following the steps of Nazism. It practises violence, oppression, annexation of land, defiance and disregard to everything. Although it might have taken the form of Arab-Israeli conflict, the Arab confrontation of Zionist Nazism is in reality a defence of human values and civilisation which will not escape the claws of Nazi Zionists unless the world takes the initiative to cut these claws before it is too late.

What Kreisky and Carrington said about equating Zionist Nazism with German Nazism must drive the Europeans to interpret their understanding of this fact into action to confront the new Nazis so that they will not fall into the same trap of over forty years ago when they had not taken prompt action against old Nazis.

LETTERS

Thatcher's cavortings

To the editor:

As one who has in the past been on the other side of the fence from her countrymen, I note with much interest Mrs. Thatcher's cavortings on the Afghan frontier two weeks ago.

She spoke to the Afghan refugees of the "foreign tyranny", referred to them as a "proud and brave people, driven from their homelands" and, in a dramatic gesture of defiance, said: we want to see that nation free.

All very high-minded and noble, if only we forget that this lady and her predecessors have themselves been responsible for creating and perpetuating similar and worse situations elsewhere. Namibia and Palestine are two situations much older than Afghanistan. Why is her voice, otherwise so strident, so muted on these issues?

A clue perhaps exists in a further statement from her. She told the Afghans that the occupiers of their country were "ungodly". Ah! So that is it: that is what distinguishes from one kind of imperialism and another!

The occupiers of Namibia are of course, very "Godly", and are in fact carrying the white man's burden. Are not the Namibians lucky?

The occupiers of Palestine are not only "Godly" but are actually the "chosen people". How silly for Mrs. Thatcher it would be to refer to the Palestinians as a "proud and brave people, driven from their homeland", and how can one ever refer to "foreign tyranny" in their case?

A. Rajagopalan
P.O. Box 35027
Amman

MX, B-1 bombers and others: What for?

By Gemady Gerasimov

IN RECENT weeks the U.S. press centered on commenting on the strenuous work of the president's thought.

Ronald Reagan was busy thinking, in part, where, in what numbers and how to site the new MX — intercontinental land-based missiles with multiple warheads, how many new B-1 bombers to order, what to do with another new bomber, Stealth, and at what rates to build new nuclear submarines. On Oct. 2, Reagan decided to raise the nuclear arms race to a new level.

The impression is created that in the discussion of trees the forest was left out altogether. The question of "what for?" was ignored in the dithering over the question of "how?"

What does the United States need its MX for? The Pentagon's answer is for the PLU. In the jargon of American armchair strategists this new abbreviation means "the preservation of local uncertainty." Different versions of playing cat-and-mouse were put forward to make the enemy uncertain of the missiles' location and, therefore, unable to destroy them in one go. Reagan's predecessor Jimmy Carter had intended to have 200 missiles circulating in silos under a system of 4,600 launching pads. This ambitious project had threatened to swallow the annual national output of cement. Reagan reduced the number of missiles by half and suspended the decision on how to base them for 1984.

This relative sluggishness brings us back to the basic idea of the Soviet attack. Had the threat of this attack been indeed real,

prompt action to ensure the notorious "preservation of local uncertainty" would be necessary, especially on the part of the administration which has found out that its defence edifice is wholly made of "the windows of vulnerability" which it has feverishly begun to brick up, do up and close up.

The quite numerous MX opponents point out that the Soviet side has no point whatsoever in trying to destroy all American land-based missiles in a single surprise attack. This task is extremely difficult by itself. Besides, this is senseless, since there are the two other legs of the U.S. strategic "triad" — submarine and air-launched missiles. And, finally, the idea of selective attack is based on the "limited" nuclear war doctrine, and, therefore, runs counter to the Soviet military doctrine

which rejects the possibility of such a war.

Any intelligent observer, if he accepts for a moment the Pentagon's reasoning that it needs the MX for the PLU, will be stunned by the utter absurdity of the project. Charles Yost, the recently deceased U.S. journalist and diplomat, said on this score that in several years everybody would be surprised that the creation of such an extravagant monster as the mobile MX system had once been discussed in real earnest.

But if one approaches the project from the Soviet viewpoint, he will see that it is first of all omnisciently sinister, and not merely absurd. The MX, those 96-ton monsters carrying ten 335-kiloton warheads each, which makes each of them tantamount to 167 odd "Hiroshimas" look like first-strike weapons. In its report "unjustified spending: analysis of

proposed MX-system" the U.S. council of economic priorities draws the conclusion that the development of the MX is chiefly prompted by the striving to treat a missile for striking at enemy offensive weapons.

Needless to say, "striving at enemy offensive weapons" means launching a first strike before these weapons are brought into action.

All other components of the Reagan- keyed programme for the buildup of strategic nuclear forces are also aimed to meet the same goal. Now Washington is out to support materially and technically its reasoning about the possibility to "win" a nuclear war.

It is here that the gravest danger lies. The Soviet Union believes that counting on a victory in a nuclear war is madness. The United States keeps "thinking about the

unthinkable."

Washington has not clarified the essence of "victory" in a nuclear war and will hardly clarify it in the future. The quantitative approach which calculates that "victory" of the basis of points and considers the side who got away with several million casualties fewer to be the "winner" can hardly be treated seriously. According to this approach Germany won World War II because the victims of her aggression had greater casualties than she had herself.

The Pentagon's groundless optimism about "victory" is set against the Soviet warning about the disastrous consequences of the Soviet-American nuclear conflict for the entire mankind.

The writer is (the Soviet news agency) Novost's political analyst.



— From Ashraq Al Awwat

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Hunger despite adequate food

Hunger and malnutrition still exist even though total world food production is more than adequate to meet all nutritional needs, that is if it were distributed more equally. In some regions the situation is deteriorating. While many cities of the industrialised countries habitually overeat, the average African has 10 per cent less to eat today than ten years ago, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United

Nations (FAO) reports. Edouard Saouma, Director-General of FAO, has recently warned that a world food crisis could occur within a year if recent trends in production and prices continue.

Emergencies dramatise hunger but, for many, hunger is a fact of everyday life. In 1977, when FAO last surveyed the world situation, it found that 420 million people, or 22 per cent of the population of the developing countries, were

seriously undernourished and the number is now certainly higher.

Although food aid or even commercial food imports may help to meet short-term needs, the only lasting answer to hunger is increased production in the developing countries. For more than a decade developing countries have been struggling to achieve an increase in food production of four per cent per year. Throughout the 1970s, however, few countries have achieved an increase of three per cent per year and in more than 45 developing

countries food production did not even keep up with the increase in population.

In the past, when a country has needed to increase food production, this has often been done by putting more land under the plough. But in most of the developing countries today, virtually all the fertile land is already farmed. Greater production must be gained from the already cultivated land. This will call for more advanced, and more expensive, agricultural methods with a heavy use of fertilisers, irrigation and various farm chemicals to ensure higher yields from improved plant varieties and breeds of livestock.

There will often also be a need for considerable reorganisation of the range of state services needed to support a changing rural society.

The World Conference on Agricultural Reform and Rural Development, held by FAO in 1979, was dedicated to the problems of agriculture and rural life and to searching for their solution. The report of the conference urged that credit should be more easily available, that governments should orient research, extension activities and other services directly toward the needs of the small farmer. It also recommended that the effect of large-scale developments on small producers should be studied thoroughly before they are started.

The WCARRD Report examined the quality of rural life too, stating that adequate transportation, schools, and medical services must be provided. In planning projects or changes, the opinions and involvement of the rural populations should be sought. Their wishes should influence the decisions which affect them. Non-governmental organisations, such as farmers' cooperatives, should be encouraged. The role of women in the agricultural economy should be recognised and their right to own property, negotiate loans, and to be full members of the community should be respected. Similarly, the report stated that the rights and needs of the landless poor should not be overlooked, and that they should be included in plans for the improvement of rural life.

FAO recognises that this will require a realignment of national priorities in many countries. It will require a recognition of the central role of agriculture in the economy. Accordingly, governments will have to see that the rural sectors of their societies get their just share of governmental expenditures and appropriations, as well as services.

But although the task of improving the food situation is primarily one for the developing

Raising women's status helps alleviate hunger

Improvement of the conditions of women must be an integral part of any attempts to improve the world food situation, the FAO believes. The Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development organised by the FAO in July, 1979, declared that "women should participate and contribute on an equal basis with men" to development and "share fully in improved conditions of life in rural areas".

This inequality is seen even in nutrition. Men almost always get first choice of food and they get larger amounts and better quality (in protein and other nutrients). Consequently, women more often suffer from malnutrition than men. Because the mother is the direct source of nourishment for the foetus during pregnancy and the baby during lactation, the quality and survival chances of the next generation are endangered. Paul Harrison, the English development writer, says in an article in Ceres, the FAO review, on agriculture and development, that malnutrition among women leads to low birth weight, and often to handicapped babies who will later be more vulnerable to disease.

In an FAO discussion paper on women and food prepared for World Food Day, Ingrid Palmer, a writer and frequent consultant on women and development for U.N. agencies, is even more specific. She reports that seasonal variations in the availability of food seem to be reflected in increased miscarriages, infant deaths, and the termination of breastfeeding. Women, like other farm workers, may be at their weakest when the seasonal demand for labour rises. This seasonal period can be extremely physically taxing when farmers can pay labourers only after selling the harvest, and money to buy food is consequently scarce.

Access to nutrition to adequately support their work and biological needs is not the only area in which rural women face discrimination. With all their work on it, women in most countries have no title to the land, even when they are the acting head of the household. Some researchers believe that as many as one third of rural families in some countries are headed by women or depend solely on women's and children's earnings. Yet women often cannot get access to credit or supplies. Extension services, rural development programmes and research are usually designed by men for men. These activities tend to concentrate on men's crops and men's activities. Mechanisation, for example, has affected men's heavy duties such as water pumping and land preparation but has left women's burdens as heavy as ever. When new technologies are introduced they should reduce women's workload. It is the women who take responsibility for family chores as

well as for part of the food production and marketing. Harrison records that in Africa, for example, women are estimated to produce 70 per cent of subsistence foods.

Women's workload stays the same while the men's gets easier, he observes. Their productivity lags behind men's and so does their share of the family's income. Their production potential is wasted and consequently mother and child nutrition suffers further.

On the other hand, Palmer relates that the mechanisation of crop processing may cause women to lose their jobs. Weeding, a task traditionally assigned to women, will become less necessary as herbicides are more widely used. Mechanised planters can be expected to make inroads into another important source of women's income. Such job losses for women must be regarded as seriously as job losses for men, the position paper states, "for women in poor families make a significant, and sometimes the major, contribution to the total family income".

Pointing out that women have full workload if domestic chores and child care are added to their agricultural work, Palmer asserts that women should themselves decide priorities for their labour. In addition to their other duties, women usually maintain a small vegetable plot for household needs. Greater attention to one task might have to be at the expense of their commitment to another. If they must neglect this plot to concentrate more effort on raising commercial crops, the family may suffer vitamin deficiencies. It makes no sense, the author declares, to encourage farming families to try to increase production if, by requiring women to work longer hours in the fields, the family's nutrition suffers.

Child care has always posed acute problems for both landless and farming women, she states. New means of caring for the very young need to be found. In both Africa and Asia, child feeding and general care often take second place during the day to the effort to achieve higher agricultural yields.

In Upper Volta, collective fields for women are being promoted. Carts and grain mills to relieve women of some of their household tasks, are also being introduced. Projects such as these, and the integration of women in rural development as a whole, were among the major themes of activities marking World Food Day on 16 October this year. As the anniversary of the founding of FAO was celebrated around the world, progress toward equality for women in food production and consumption were noted, and plans made for further advances toward that goal, the FAO announced.

At this time, it is not at all clear how a sex-based reform of the agrarian structure should be designed, and what women's gains and losses are in different kinds of agrarian reform.

FAO Feature



Indonesians harvesting rice, the staple of South East Asia



Besides the responsibilities of the land, women are also faced with the family problems arising from malnutrition

FAO Feature

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Willy Brandt says:

'Fate of the hungry constitutes a crime'

ROME, Oct. 16 (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that developing nations were becoming increasingly indignant about international failure to tackle the world's food problems.

Attacking incompetent governments and complacent officials, Mr. Brandt called here for a global food programme and increased aid to needy countries.

"The fate of every hungry person constitutes a crime," he told a ceremony marking the first world food day at the headquarters of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

"A feeling of desperation and hatred is now spreading," he said. "A sense of indignation is growing about the failure to take action."

Mr. Brandt said he pinned no exaggerated hopes on the outcome of next week's North-South summit conference at Cancun, Mexico. "But I am not as pessimistic as some of my friends," he added.

The former chancellor, now head of the independent commission on international development issues, said a global food programme was an urgent priority to secure food security.

He called for a new international wheat agreement, more food aid, higher commodity prices to help producers, and the dismantling of

trade barriers by developed countries.

The international emergency food reserve should be greatly enlarged, while investment in storage resources for poor countries needed one billion dollars yearly, he said.

Mr. Brandt said that he and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal had written to heads of state about to meet in Cancun outlining what they thought were the main issues.

"The first is that the global negotiations should finally commence within the framework of the United Nations," he said.

Mr. Brandt's speech contrasts sharply with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's free market approach to the Cancun summit. It drew loud applause from his audience.

Today's FAO-organised meeting included messages of support from Pope John Paul, President Reagan, Canadian leader Pierre Trudeau, Indian leader Indira Gandhi, Italian leader Giovanni Spadolini and Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq.

Pope John Paul said: "There must be concerted action by governments, whatever their political or economic systems, by inter and non-governmental organisations and by volunteers."

Strong dollar hits IBM

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (R) — The world's biggest computer company, International Business Machines (IBM), reported a fall in its third quarter profits of more than 20 per cent and put most of the blame on the strong dollar.

The company said the dollar's strength meant IBM's foreign operations were returning lower earnings when they were converted into the U.S. currency. Third quarter profits fell from \$884 million last year to \$693 million.

IBM President John Opel said if the dollar remained strong IBM's earnings would continue to be hit.

Wall Street analysts said the report was moderately disappointing and below previous estimates, but not surprising in view of weak earnings reported by other computer manufacturers yesterday.

They said computer companies have been hit by slowing orders for data processing equipment, reflecting the generally slack economies in much of the industrialised world.

Meanwhile, Honeywell reported that third quarter profits were down \$46.3 million to \$2.1 million and NCR said its profits fell to \$38.2 million from \$4.5 million. Both ascribed the fall mainly to the strength of the dollar.

U.K. inflation falls slightly

LONDON, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — Britain's annual inflation rate fell one-tenth of a per cent to 11.4 per cent in September, the government said today.

But the marginal decline makes it unlikely Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government will meet its target of bringing inflation down to an annual rate of 10 per cent by the end of the year.

Controlling inflation is a cornerstone in the Conservative government's policy of lower public spending. Inflation doubled during her first year in office to a peak of 21.9 per cent in May 1980, but declined each succeeding month until August, when it rose to 11.5 per cent.

The department of employment said the latest inflation figure, a cumulative total for the year to the end of September, reflected lower prices for petrol, used cars and bus fares in rural areas.

However, the declines were offset by the higher cost of food, cigarettes, beer, durable household goods, clothes and shoes.

In a bid to keep inflation below 100%

Israel plans drastic cuts in public spending

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16 (R) — Government economists today conferred in emergency session today to plan drastic new cuts in public spending to stem Israel's soaring rate of inflation which has already reached 66 per cent this year.

A government spokesman told reporters all ministers understood the need to slash expenditure to keep the increase in the cost of

living index from passing 100 per cent this year. Last year's index registered an increase of 134 per cent.

"We promised to keep the rate below 100 per cent and will do everything to achieve it, but we cannot be sure we will succeed," the spokesman said.

Apparently aware that last month's consumer price index would be high, government ministers had already been ordered to cut their budgets by 15 per cent.

The government spokesman said most ministries would now be asked to make further cuts in their budgets.

The government bureau of statistics announced yesterday that the September price index rise had been 8.1 per cent, the highest rate in five months and double the previous month's Consumer prices during the past 12 months have risen 101.9 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 16 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and hullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8325/40	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2030/33	Canadian dollar
	2.2360/80	West German marks
	2.4710/60	Dutch guilders
	1.8700/40	Swiss francs
	37.42/57	Belgian francs
	5.6000/20	French francs
	1189.00/1190.50	Italian lire
	230.50/70	Japanese yen
	5.5360/5400	Swedish crowns
	5.9400/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.1950/2000	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	443.50/444.50	U.S. dollars

B.L. workers vote to strike

LONDON, Oct. 16 (R) — Workers at Britain's state-owned car-maker British Leyland (B.L.) voted today to strike from November 1, defying a company threat to shut down in the face of heavy losses.

Chairman Sir Michael Edwards told the 58,000 car workers two days ago he would sack strikers without severance pay and close strike-hit plants if the walk-out went ahead.

But the workers, voting at 34 plants, rejected by a two-to-one majority the company's 3.8 per cent pay rise offer and opted to strike.

At Cowley, one of B.L.'s major assembly plants, union leader Jack Adams urged a workers' meeting: "Don't back down in the face of blackmail and threats," and workers at Longbridge, B.L.'s biggest plant, voted by a 12-1 margin to strike.

The vote plunges the struggling company back into crisis just when there were signs that its recovery effort was beginning to pay off. Its new Mini Metro car is pushing up sales in Britain and has just been launched in Europe, and last week B.L. launched the fuel-efficient 'A' claim, a British-built version of a Japanese Honda car.

But the company expects to remain deep in the red. It lost £387 million (\$715 million) last year and Sir Michael said the loss this year would be about the same.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 16 (R) — The market closed lower and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 9.7 at 463.5. The decline reflected a large measure of support for strike action by B.L. car workers over a pay demand and rumours of Soviet military intervention in Poland, dealers said.

Government bonds closed with net falls of up to ¼ point with the outlook for domestic interest rates not encouraging, dealers said. The retail price index for September was in line with market expectations.

Gold shares rallied in places but they were mixed with an easier bias on the day and North American stocks were steady to mixed in slow trading.

GEC and Racal were both 15p lower at 674 and 393 respectively while Plessey and Thorn ended 10p and 12p down. Guest Keen, Glaxo and ICI eased between 6p and 5p.

Oils closed narrowly mixed and in easier banks. Grindlays fell 6p having risen recently on bid speculation.

Berec group was marked up a penny in late trading to 107p after the alternative offer valued at 116p by Hanson Trust, dealers said.

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Cairo to sign oil search contracts

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (R) — Egypt expects to sign 20 new oil prospecting agreements before the end of the year, Petroleum Minister Ahmed Ezzeddin Hilal was quoted as saying today.

Cairo newspapers said he told a meeting of the new cabinet that Egypt's oil production this year would be around 33 million tonnes and reach 35.5 million tonnes next year.

Almost all Egypt's oil comes from fields in the Gulf of Suez at the top of the Red Sea. It has 240,000 barrels a day available for export, mostly sold on the spot market.

This summer Egypt was forced to slash its prices for top quality Suez blend from \$40.50 a barrel to \$33 because of the glut on the world oil market.

Mr. Hilal did not say where the new prospecting would be carried out, but exploration zones are centred on seven areas, ranging from the western desert to the Sinai.

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Korchnoi bags first badly-needed victory

MERANO, Italy, Oct. 16 (R) — Viktor Korchnoi, Soviet emigre challenger for the World Chess title, secured a badly-needed first victory today in his match against Soviet titleholder Anatoly Karpov.

Karpov, who resigned the adjourned sixth game without resuming play, leads the match 3-1, with two draws. The title goes for the next three years to the first man to win six games.

Chess grandmasters said the psychological impact of Korchnoi's win was all the greater because it was only the second time in 67 serious encounters that he had beaten Karpov with the black pieces. Karpov notified chief arbiter Paul Klein of his decision to abandon the game an hour before play was due to resume.

But Korchnoi, 50, still faces an uphill task to wrest the title from his 30-year-old Soviet rival.

Korchnoi sealed his 41st move in an envelope at the adjournment last night, poised to recover an earlier pawn sacrifice and break open the white king's defences for a winning attack.

Overnight analysis with his seconds apparently convinced the Soviet champion that his position was hopeless.

The seventh game is expected to start tomorrow, with Korchnoi playing white. But Karpov has so far used none of the three additional rest days allowed each player under the rules of the match.

Chess analysts said the champion might request a postponement, as Korchnoi did after his third defeat, to give him time to recover his mental poise and prepare his defences for the next game.

It was the first game in the series that was tense and exciting, experts declared. It featured some aggressive play from Korchnoi who started with an open defence on black.

The experts, including the Soviet delegation, were dismayed at a blunder by the champion in the 40th move. He missed a subtle opening, despite having a full 30 minutes to decide, and found himself in a losing position. He must win three more games to retain the title. "How Karpov reacts is anyone's guess but Korchnoi will come back fighting," said U.S. grandmaster Robert Byrne.

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Yugoslavia beats Italy in World Soccer Cup qualifying match

BEGRADE, Oct. 16 (R) — Yugoslavia beat Italy 1-0 (halftime 1-0) in the World Soccer Cup European Group Five (under-21) championship qualifying match here today. Jankovic was the winning scorer at the 11th minute, in front of 3,000 spectators.

Group standings:

Team	Played	won	drawn	lost	Points
Italy	3	2	0	1	4
Yugoslavia	3	1	1	1	3
Greece	2	0	1	1	1

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

raise. Consider these two hands:

- a) ♠ AKx b) ♠ AKx
- ♥ xxx ♥ xxx
- ♦ AQxxx ♦ AQxx
- ♣ xx ♣ xx

Assume that you open the bidding with one diamond and partner responds one heart. With hand a) you should raise to two hearts, while with hand b) you should rebid one no trump. Why the difference?

The raise of partner's suit is more encouraging than bidding no trump. While the high cards in the two hands are identical, in hand a) you have a potential ruffing value in clubs. Therefore, hand a) is a better hand for a suit contract than hand b). Incidentally, don't rebid two diamonds with that hand. On the given sequence, that leads to suggest at least six diamonds, or certainly a very good five-card suit, which you don't have.

Now let's consider what to do where partner opens the bidding with one heart and we hold:

- a) ♠ Axx b) ♠ Axxx
- ♥ xxx ♥ xxx
- ♦ Kxxx ♦ Kxxx
- ♣ xxx ♣ xx

The same general rule applies. With hand a) you don't want to encourage partner, so you respond one no trump. Hand b), however, is improved by the potential ruff, so you raise to two hearts. Don't make the common error of responding one spade with hand b). If partner now rebids two clubs and you take a preference to two hearts, partner won't be sure that you have three-card support for his first-hid suit. Even worse, he might raise spades, stranding you in a weak 4-3 fit when you have a superior 5-3 heart fit available. It is better to raise partner immediately on hands worth only one bid.

Seoul expects 15,000 athletes for Olympics

SEOUL, Oct. 16 (R) — More than 15,000 athletes from 100 countries are expected to compete in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul, the South Korean government said today.

It did not say whether participants from Communist nations were expected to come to South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with them. No Communist countries have taken part

in international sporting events here.

Korea was split into two by the United States and the Soviet Union after the defeat of the Japanese at the end of World War II.

In a report to a parliamentary panel, the education ministry, which also handles sport, said 23 events would be contested in the Seoul Olympics.

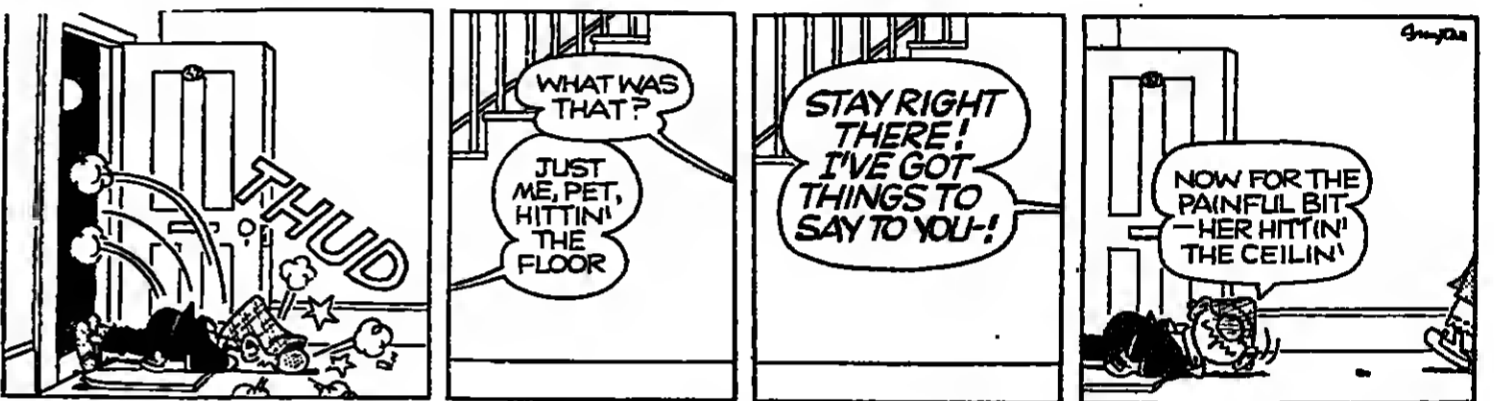
Amman Little League soccer game results for Friday, Oct. 16

Royal Falcons	0	vs.	Chase	0
AIK	2	vs.	Citibank	0
American Express	6	vs.	Jordan Express	1
Alico	0	vs.	Arab Wings	1
Laing	0	vs.	Foxboro	4
Marrriott	1	vs.	Intercontinental	1
Sheraton	9	vs.	International Traders	1

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



THE Daily Crossword by William Lutwiniak

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1981

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning brings all kinds of new activities and interests that can help you gain the progress you desire. Make sure you don't make any mistakes in communicating with others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is best for handling responsibilities and to avoid unpleasant strife in the afternoon. Happiness can be yours.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your surroundings and make long-range plans for improvement. Attend a social function in the evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have work to do that requires special care, so be precise and gain added benefits. Be kind to loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) It may seem difficult to gain your aims early in the day but conditions are bound to improve later.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to reach a fine understanding with your family and to keep any promises you have made. Engage in favorite hobby.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Morning is fine for handling routine chores, but be alert for possible danger in the afternoon. Cooperate more with others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Use good judgment in the morning where finances are concerned, but later there are likely to be confusing conditions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Showing others that you are a true friend will gain their added goodwill now. Don't neglect important business matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what your true desires are and how best to attain them. Be more optimistic about the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A good friend can be of help to you today, so accept and get busy on projects. Avoid the social in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Delve into civic matters of importance and gain the assistance of loyal friends. Engage in hobby with congenials.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take a new approach on a matter that has been puzzling you a long time and you solve it wisely. Be alert at all times.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to get at the truth of any situation, so direct the education along lines of investigation and there could be much success during lifetime. Your progeny will be very good in sports and could be famous.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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 20 Maugham character
 21 salad ingredient
 22 Lecher's look
 23 Breathe hard

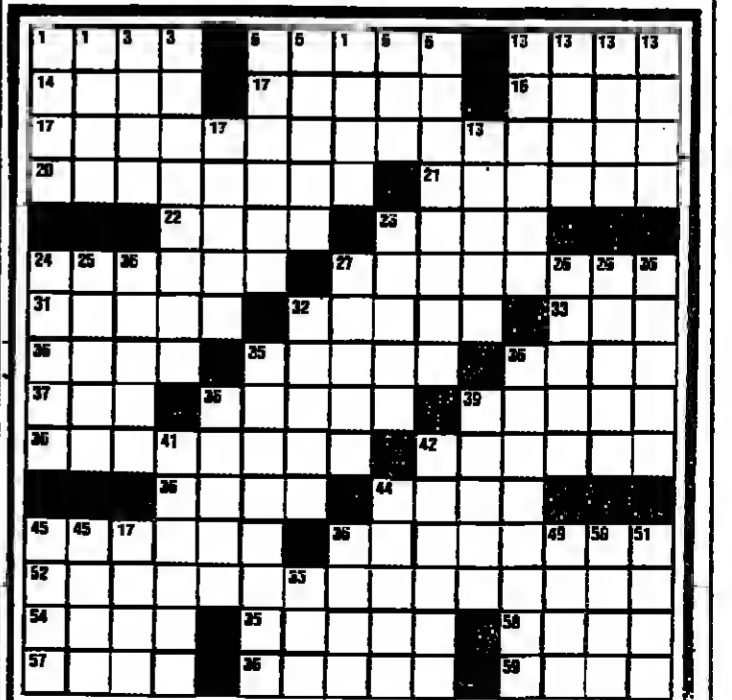
24 Disc
 27 Fine-grained leather
 31 Modify
 32 Fashions
 33 June phrase
 34 Unsullied
 35 Hoods
 36 ilk
 37 The rocks
 38 Saunter
 39 Straight-edge
 40 Fatted
 42 Was well-suited
 43 Trajectories
 44 Apiece

45 Lodging for young
 48 Protect
 52 Ump's tally
 54 "Scratch it with..."
 55 Rate highly
 56 Osculate
 57 Penitent
 58 Fencing gear
 59 Within: prof.

1 Mr. Eban
 2 Meadows, to poets
 3 Sch. subj.
 4 Oryx or addax
 5 over (delivered)
 6 Rolfo's creator
 7 - Bator
 8 Part of USNA: abbr.
 9 In - (40 A)
 10 Theater district
 11 Advantage
 12 Whitetail
 13 Simpla

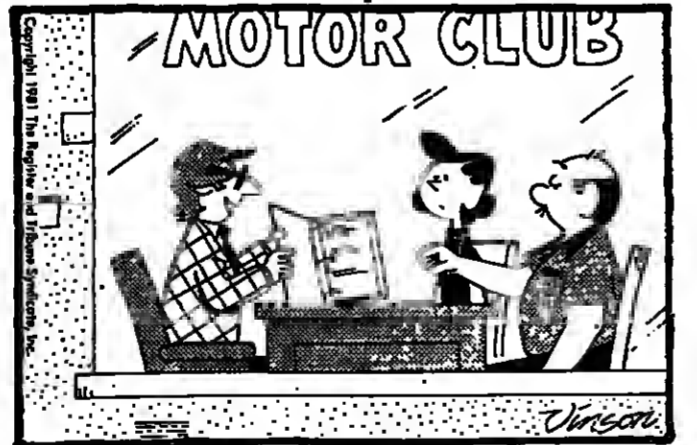
18 Lika argon
 19 Tears
 23 Miss Bergan
 24 Swift
 25 Craw forth
 26 Worries
 27 Daunted
 28 "Twelfth Night" role
 29 To the point
 30 - Came
 32 Grandma - assembly
 35 Secret
 36 Of that kind
 38 Sticks in the mud
 39 Happen again
 41 Steele's publication
 42 Sews tightly
 44 Follow Flanagan
 45 Flanged beam
 46 Site of Honolulu
 47 Kind of gin
 48 At liberty
 49 Related
 50 Dry run
 51 He, to Luigi
 53 Forty winks

NOTE: The solution to the Daily Crossword published in Thursday's paper has not been received. The Jordan Times apologises for the omission.



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THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORRUJ

NAKEW

SYPORD

SHAUTI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRIBE SYNOD FAMOUS PREFER
 Answer: What he said when inflation threatened to wipe out his nest egg—IT'S FOR THE BIRDS!

